Questions Posed by the Commission

- How is mental illness recognized in children?
- How is mental illness experienced across the developmental stages?
- How does mental illness in children differ from that in adults?
- How does a family recognize that a child is experiencing mental illness?
- What is the role of the family in recognizing and treating childhood mental illness?
- What treatment and support does the family need for the child to recover?

An Alternate Schema

- Context
- Etiology
- Presentation and Diagnosis
- Assessment
- Treatment

Etiology: Biology and the Environment

The brain mediates experience of the world AND experience alters the developing brain.

- Genetics
- Intrauterine Environment
 - Maternal health and habits
- Early Childhood Health
 - Birth, Nutrition, Toxins, Disease
- Early Childhood Experience
 - Attachment & Stimulation vs. Neglect, Abuse, and Trauma
 - Safety, Dependability, & Affection vs. Danger, Chaos, & Rejection

The Context of Childhood Mental Illness

- When: The Critical Role of Development
 - Cognitive Unfolding
 - Psycho-social Trials
 - Emergence of Morality
- Where: The World of the Child
 - At Home: the family environment
 - In School: the classroom, a community of peers and authority figures
 - Around Town: resources and temptations
- What: The Tasks and Roles of Childhood
 - Relating: loving and feeling loved
 - Playing & Learning: the jobs of childhood
 - Becoming: adulthood on the horizon

Presentation of Childhood Mental Illness The Experience of the Child and the Parent

SYMPTOMS

- Mood Disturbance
- Fears and Worries
- Thought Disturbance
- Difficulty Concentrating
- Aggressive or Dangerous Behavior
- Compulsive Behavior
- Developmental Delay or Decline

IMPAIRMENT

- Disturbed Attachment
- Inability to Separate from Parent
- Communication Disturbance
- Impaired Peer Relationships
- Poor Academic Performance
- Risky or Antisocial behavior
- Alcohol or Drug Abuse
- Failure to Stay on Developmental Trajectory

Specific Diagnostic Categories in Childhood Mental Illness

- Developmental Disorders and Mental Retardation
- Autism Spectrum Disorders
- Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder
- Other Disruptive Behavior Disorders
- Elimination Disorders
- Tic Disorders
- Mood Disorders
 - 'Unipolar' Depression
 - Bipolar Disorder
- Anxiety Disorders
 - Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
 - Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
- Substance Use Disorders
- Psychotic Disorders
- Eating Disorders
- Learning and Communication Disorders

Assessment of Childhood Mental Illness

- Multiple Informants Across All Relevant Life Contexts
 - Parents, Teachers, Other Clinicians, Other Caregivers & Family Members
 - The Child
- Inventory of Specific Symptoms, Impairment, Strengths
 - Do symptoms occur everywhere or only in one place (home vs. school)?
 - Are symptoms long-standing or new?
 - Are criteria met for a specific disorder?
 - Are there other specific disorders that should be ruled out?
 - How do symptoms impact on function?
 - Does the child and/or family have potentially therapeutic strengths?
- Assessment of the Child's Home, School, & Neighborhood Environment
- Assessment of Child's Past History: Medical, Social, Developmental
- Review of Family Mental Health and Medical History

· A Clinical Overview of Mental Illness in Children Considerations in the Assessment of a Child's Quality of Life

- Physical Health.
 - Fitness, Mobility, Physical symptoms, Pain.
- Emotional Well-being.
 - Mood, Anxiety, Self-Esteem, Sense of Self.
- Social Well-being.
 - Family Relationships, Peer Relationships, Relationships within the Broader Community.
- Role Functioning.
 - Daily Living & Family Activities, Academic Achievement, Recreation and Leisure.
- Adequacy of Environmental.
 - Home, School, Neighborhood, Community.
 - Social Support: Family, School, Community.
 - Additional Environmental Resources: Recreation, culture, nature.

A Clinical Overview of Mental Illness in Children Considerations in the Treatment of Mental Disorders

The Context of Treatment

- Traditional Single Therapist
- Outpatient, Day Treatment, Residential & Hospital-based Treatment
- Wraparound, System of Care, and Case Management

Psycho-social Treatments

- Individual Psychotherapies
 - Supportive; Psycho-dynamic; Cognitive-Behavioral; Interpersonal; Narrative
- Family Therapies and Parent Training
- Group Therapies

Psychotropic Medication

- Psycho-stimulants
- Antidepressants
- Antipsychotics
- Anxiolytics and Others
- Herbs, Vitamins, Diets, and Alternative Remedies